

CHICAGO—JUDGE DOUGLAS.
We copy from the Washington Union the following telegraphic account of the action of the City Council of Chicago, Illinois, with reference to the Fugitive Slave Law, together with the well-merited commendations bestowed by that paper on Judge Douglas, for his patriotic efforts in breasting the storm of folly and fanaticism in that City. The Union says:

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ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.
The steamer Canada, from Liverpool, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 19th instant, and London to the 18th, being three days later than the advice by the Pacific. She left in about an hour, for Boston. She made the run to Halifax in less than nine days.

ENGLAND. The political and general news since the sailing of the Pacific, is, as regards England without interest.

FRANCE. The revenue returns for the past nine months have been published, and show an increase of 3,000 francs over the same period last year.

THE PRESIDENT'S TREATMENT OF THE ARMY. The subject of much comment in the various journals. The criticism of the army will be put down, and stringent measures taken to prevent insubordination in the army.

THE REPUBLICAN AND ORANGE PARTIES. The Republican and Orange parties respectively have become consolidated, and the Legitimist and Bonapartist factions are daily becoming weaker.

TELEGRAPH. We have advice from Paris to Thursday, which state that it is reported that if towards the end of the President's tour it should be thought right to ask the country to decide between a monarchy and republic, it was promised to throw an obstacle in the way of such proceeding.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES. Nothing new has occurred in the relative positions of the armies since the assault upon Frederichstadt. It is confidently asserted that the difficulties will be called in to adjust the difficulties with Hesse-Cassel. All the newly appointed ministers are strong adherents to the Constitution. The popular voice is said to be greatly in their favor.

THE REVOLUTIONARY FEELING IS INCREASING. Upwards of two hundred officers have resigned their commissions in the army, which is now in a most disgraced position.

ACCORDING TO LETTERS FROM FRANKFORT. It is said to be the intention of the elector of Hesse-Cassel to abdicate. The Prince of the Cassel will succeed him.

IN THE LAST MEETING OF THE COLLEGE OF PRINCES AT BERLIN. M. de Radowitz formally announced that the Emperor would not suffer the Federal Assembly to meet at Frankfurt.

A CONGRESS OF DEPUTIES OF ALL DIFFERENT COMMITTEES HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED. to raise funds, in support of the Schleswig-Holstein war. Nothing special has been effected, however, beyond the publication of an address, and the passage of some strong resolutions.

THE CIRCULAR OF MESSRS. HOLT & CO. notices a better feeling in the cotton market since the early part of the week, the depression then prevailing having passed away, and with a slight yielding in prices, although the quotations current last week are reported by the committee of brokers as current this week, and the market can be said really to present no new feature except at the very latest moment, there was somewhat more firmness. The week's sales amounted to 30,290 bales.

TOBACCO CONTINUES IN GOOD DEMAND, and prices fully sustained.

INDIAN CORN. In flour there is no change to notice. Sales are making freely at full prices, and the market is steady. There is no change to notice in wheat—a fair demand. Indian Corn is steady without alteration in prices.

SALES OF THIS DAY 1,044 bales, at advancing rates. Sales of this week 5,500 bales.

NEW YORK ELECTION. The people of New York will vote on Tuesday next for Governor, members of Congress, and State Officers. Horatio Seymour, Hunker, is the candidate for Governor of the Democrats, and Washington Hunt, Sewardite, is the candidate of the Whigs. This election is attracting universal attention. It is destined to exert a very great influence over the politics of the country.

THE ALBANY REGISTER FURNISHES THE FOLLOWING LIST OF THE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS:

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
1. A. T. Rose
2. Obadiah Bowne
3. James Bowen
4. —
5. —
6. James Brooks
7. —
8. John C. Cruger
9. Thomas McKissock
10. M. Schoonmaker
11. Edward P. Cowles
12. Russell S. Smith
13. J. L. Schoolcraft
14. John H. Boyd
15. Charles F. Taber
16. John Wells
17. H. P. Alexander
18. John W. Grant
19. Charles E. Clarke
20. O. B. Matson
21. George H. Chase
22. Henry Bennett
23. John Williams
24. Vivian W. Smith
25. Edwin B. Morgan
26. H. S. Wallbridge
27. Wm. A. Sackett
28. A. M. Schermerhorn
29. J. Horsford
30. Philip Church
31. F. S. Martin
32. Solomon G. Haven
33. A. P. Hascall
34. Lorenzo Burrows

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John G. Floyd
C. S. Bogardus
Emanuel B. Hart
Henry Arcularius
John Cochran
A. P. Stevens
Gilbert Dean
Wm. Murray
Orson M. Allen
Lutherland, Jr.
David L. Seymour
Krasus Corning
I. W. Thompson
Joseph Russell
Thomas J. Marvin
Alex. H. Buell
Preston King
Willard Ives
Timothy Jenkins
W. W. Snow
John J. Taylor
Leander Babcock
Daniel T. Jones
Thomas V. Howe
Robert Halsey
James C. Smith
J. G. Buchanan
P. S. Wadsworth
Reuben Robie
F. S. Martin
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THE COTTON CROP.
We copy from our exchanges the following items in relation to the Cotton crop in Tennessee, Alabama, and South Carolina:

ALABAMA. We learn from the North Alabama of the 11th inst. published at Tusculum, that the drought in that quarter has been as protracted and severe as in the Southern part of our State. The cotton crop, from the best information it can gather, will fall short of an average at least one-third in the Tennessee Valley—some say one-half. The late continued dry weather has affected the cotton in some of the best sections of the Valley, by preventing the top bolls from maturing.

THE SAME WEATHER, HOWEVER, HAS ENABLED THE PLANTERS TO GATHER THE STAPLE IN FINE ORDER. There has been several slight frosts during the past ten days.

A LETTER TO THE MOBILE TRIBUNE, DATED CONEUCH, OCT. 15, SAYS: The cotton is now nearly all made and opening rapidly. It will be an early harvest, and planters about here begin to calculate with an assurance of certainty, the number of bales they will make this season, and not one of ten expects more than two-thirds of an average crop, while we are satisfied from personal observation that the yield in this section will not suffer in comparison with other parts of the State. Thus it proves almost to a mathematical demonstration that the crop in Alabama will be "short."

THE WEATHER IS SUCH AS TO PRECLUDE THE POSSIBILITY OF ANYTHING NOW MATURING. Corn may be in proportion to cotton both in product and price.

THE MEMPHIS BEAGLE OF THE 8th INST. SAYS: "We have seen several gentlemen from the country, who inform us that the frosts could do to the cotton—destroying the small bolls, and injuring the cotton in the bottom, and thus the crop is not so good as it was expected. Had the frosts kept off two or three weeks longer, at least ten per centum more would have been made. We doubt now if but little more than a full harvest will be realized this season."

CORRIGENDUM. A letter dated Black Oak Grove, Hardeman county, Tennessee, October 8, says: "At different periods of the present year I gave you the condition and prospects of the cotton crop in this section of the country, (being one of the best sections in this State for the growing of cotton,) all tending to show the crop would be short, though when I commenced picking I found, with a favorable fall, I should make more cotton per acre than I had anticipated during the working and growing season. Since I commenced picking I found wherever the rust made its appearance, (which was pretty general,) the cotton had taken the second growth, producing an over ratio of sap, and causing the bolls to fall from the diseased stalks, and shielded from the sight; but after all of this, and since the planters in this section of the country have consoling themselves under the insupportable misfortune that have befallen them during the present year in regard to their crop, on the morning of the 6th of this month there was a cold, heavy, killing frost, which will insure one-third shorter crops than if it had stayed longer."

THE END OF THE SEASON. A gentleman brought us yesterday a stalk of Sea Island Cotton plucked about eight miles from the City on the other side of the Ashley. It was completely withered from frost. This, then, settles the question of the season. The cotton plant in this country is not a winter crop, but a late frost are killed with it. In a large part of this State, and perhaps of the whole cotton region, it will do no harm. The most had been already made of the crop, and the plant had nothing left which even a month of fine weather could have brought to produce. Every year the country has seen the frost put all on a level. We may now begin our estimates of the crop on definite and reliable evidence. The case is made up.

CHARLES MERCURY.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AMONG THE OLD PURITANS. A writer in the Boston Courier cites the following: "It may interest the readers of these papers, as a piece of curious antiquarian history, to know the origin of the practice of restoring fugitives from service. In the articles of confederation between the United Colonies of New England—namely, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Haven, &c. made in 1643; and made as the preamble declares, by those who 'all come into these parts of America with one and the same end and aim, namely, to advance the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to enjoy the liberties of the gospel in purity with peace—there is the following clause: 'We do hereby agree that if any servant run away from his master into any confederate jurisdiction, in such case, upon certificate from one magistrate in the jurisdiction out of which the servant fled, or upon other due proof, the said servant shall be either delivered to his master, or any other that pursues and brings such certificate of proof.'"

"THUS IT APPEARS THAT THE RESTITUTION OF FUGITIVES FROM SERVICE IN THIS COUNTRY MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO, AND WHAT IS REMARKABLE, THE MODE OF PROOF PRESCRIBED BY THE AGREEMENT OF THE COLONIES IS PRESENTLY ANALOGOUS TO THAT NOW IN FORCE PROVIDED BY THE ACT OF 1850; THE ONLY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM IS THE MORE ELEVATED CHARACTER OF THE TRIBUNAL 'IN THE JURISDICTION OUT OF WHICH THE SAID SERVANT FLED,' BEFORE WHICH THE PROOF IS NOW TO BE MADE, AND THE GREATER CAUTION IN THE PROCEEDINGS. A PRELIMINARY TO THE SUBJECT OF THIS CONNECTION BETWEEN THE COLONIES WERE RATHER WHITE SERVANTS AND APPRENTICES THAN NEGRO SLAVES, WHICH IN 1643 WERE PROBABLY FEW IN NUMBER. IT WAS VERY COMMON IN THOSE EARLY TIMES, MORE THAN AT PRESENT, FOR MASTER MECHANICS TO TAKE INDENTURED APPRENTICES, WHO, IF THEY ABANDONED, WERE (AND NOW ARE) LIABLE TO BE ARRESTED AND RETURNED TO THEIR MASTERS, AS PERSONS HELD TO LABOR OR SERVICE IN THE STATE WHENCE THEY FLED."

THE SAME RULE NOW PREVAILS IN REGARD TO WHITE FUGITIVES AS WAS ADOPTED BY THE EARLY PURITANS OF NEW ENGLAND IN REGARD TO RUNAWAYS, AND IS APPLIED BY THE LATE OF 1850 (AS IT IS BY THE LATE OF 1793) TO NEGRO SLAVES. A MAN CHARGED WITH CRIME, AND FLEEING TO ANOTHER STATE, IS SURRENDERED UP ON THE SIMPLE CERTIFICATE OF AN AUTHORIZED MAGISTRATE, WITHOUT TRIAL OR INQUIRY INTO THE REALITY OF HIS GUILT, OR ANY APPEAL TO THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. HIS GUILT IS LEFT TO BE ASCERTAINED IN THE SUBSEQUENT COURSE OF THE LAW. BUT THE NEGRO FUGITIVE CONTENTS FOR A RULE FOR RUNAWAY BLACKS DIFFERENT FROM THAT TO WHICH WHITE RUNAWAYS ARE SUBJECTED, AND ARE READY TO TEST THE SACRED UNION ASUNDER TO EFFECT THEIR WEAK AND WICKED PURPOSE.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MR. FILLMORE'S NEIGHBORS. At a Whig ratification meeting held in Erie county—the city of Buffalo, where Mr. Fillmore resides—the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is due to the law-abiding citizens of the North that the Fugitive Slave Law should be immediately repealed.

Resolved, That we recognize in the action of the recent Convention at Utica, and especially in the appointment by it of a permanent State Central Committee, unmistakable evidence of a design to organize and disseminate that perfidious and wicked policy of nullification from whatever source, and under whatever pretext, "to the bitter end."

THIS ONE WAS RECEIVED WITH APPLAUSE, AND UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED. When it is remembered that Mr. Fillmore is the head of one wing of the Whig party in New York and Mr. Seward head of the other, it speaks volumes.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Whig party of Erie county are justly due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, for the signal ability and eloquence with which he has on all occasions manifested the principles of Freedom, and for the noble manner in which he has redeemed the pledges given by the Whigs of New York to the country.

ARRIVAL OF PAROLI. Signorina Teresa Parodi, the new prima donna, is said to have been a protegee of Bressi, and has arrived at New York in the Pacific, and is to appear in the Astor Place Opera House next week. She is accompanied by her brother and a lady friend. It is stated that on finding that she had taken apartments at the Union Place Hotel, a crowd gathered around the window seven or eight times, to acknowledge the shouts of welcome. She is described as tall, finely-formed, with blue eyes and black hair. Those who ought to know predict a great triumph for Parodi in this country.

FLORIDA. The Jacksonville Republican reports the vote of twenty-one counties, in which Mr. Cabell's majority is 413—in 1848 the same gave him 354 majority—seven counties yet to be heard from. His reelection is considered certain.

PARTIES WILL PROBABLY STAND IN THE LEGISLATURE—SENATE. 10 democrats, 9 whigs; house 21 democrats, 19 whigs. If Dada elects a democrat, they will have a majority of 4 in the house; if not parties will be tied.

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.
A single letter means any weighing over 3 ounces avoirdupois or less. A letter weighing over 10 oz. and less than 3 is regarded as a letter.
Newspapers means a paper of 1900 square inches or less.
No P. M. can frank a letter weighing over 4 ounces, except on official business.
Postage on letters from any office in the U. S. to and from California, or our Territories on the Pacific, 40 cents prepaid or not. Newspapers and pamphlets 2 cents each, sea postage, and the inland postage to be added, if any.
P. M.'s whose com's were \$200 or less for the year ending June 30, 1850, can send and receive written letters free, not weighing over 3 oz. each on their own private business. They can frank to California, or any other place in the U. S. possessions, but not beyond the coast of the U. S.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO CHINA, &c., MAY BE 75 CENTS OR 45 CENTS.
Postage on regular, or transient papers 1 or 1 1/2 cts, and 50 cent commission on them.
Total postage on papers to Great Britain 4 cents, 2 cents to be paid in each country, to any place through Great Britain 4 cents prepaid.
The postage on letters, to or from Great Britain is 24 cts., the single rate.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE "TRAVELS WITH ITS POSSESSOR." A Postmaster can frank through any office he may pass in travelling, but he cannot send franked letters from his own office at the same time.
Postmasters whose annual compensation is not over \$200, may frank names of subscribers and money to newspapers.

POSTMASTERS ARE ENTITLED BY LAW TO THE FOLLOWING COMMISSIONS ON THE AMOUNT OF LETTER POSTAGE RECEIVED BY THEM IN EACH QUARTER OF THE YEAR, AND IN PROPORTION OF ANY FRACTIONAL PART OF A QUARTER; BUT NO POSTMASTER CAN RECEIVE A LARGER COMPENSATION FROM COMMISSIONS THAN \$500 PER QUARTER:

40 per cent. on the first \$100;
30 " " next "
20 " " " "
12 1/2 " " on all over \$4,000.

A COMMISSION OF 50 PER CENT. IS ALLOWED ON POSTAGE OF NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES; ALSO TWO CENTS IS ALLOWED FOR THE DELIVERY OF EACH FREE LETTER, (EXCEPTING FREE PACKETS OF PRINTED MATTER, SUCH AS SPEECHES, &c., THOUGH MADE UP IN LETTER FORM, TO OFFICERS WHERE THE COMMISSION DOES NOT AMOUNT TO \$500.)

ON LETTERS RECEIVED FOR DISTRIBUTION AT SUCH OFFICES AS ARE DESIGNATED FOR THAT PURPOSE BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, A COMMISSION OF 7 PER CENT. IS ALLOWED. POSTMASTERS WHOSE ANNUAL COMPENSATION IS NOT OVER \$200 MAY FRANK NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS AND MONEY TO NEWSPAPERS.

AT OFFICES WHERE THE MAIL IS REGULARLY TO ARRIVE BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 9 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING AND 5 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, 50 PER CENT. OF 40 PER CENT. IS ALLOWED ON THE FIRST \$100 OF LETTER POSTAGE.

TABLE OF POSTAGES.

Letters not over 300 miles, 5 10 20 30
Letters over 300 miles, 10 20 40 60
Dropped letters, 2 2 2 2
Letters by British mails, 24 48 96 144
Newspapers not over 100 miles, or within the State, for each sheet or supplement, 1 cent.
Do over 100 miles and out of the State, 1 1/2 cts.

TO BE PREPAID IF NOT SENT FROM THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION. Pamphlets, Magazines, Periodicals and all other printed matter, except letters and newspapers, are to be pre-paid for each not over 1 oz. 2 oz. 3 oz. 4 oz.

A FRACTION OF 4 OZ. OVER NOT TO BE REPAID. Circulars and handbills not over single cap size and unsealed (to be prepaid.) 3 cents.

THE CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS ENTER INTO CONTRACT WITH GREAT BRITAIN, FOR CARRYING MAILS, AND ALL THE POSTAGE EXCEPT 5 CENTS ON LETTERS CARRIED FROM THE UNITED STATES BY THAT LINE, IS RECEIVED BY GREAT BRITAIN; BUT THE COLLINS LINE IS UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE UNITED STATES, AND ALL THE POSTAGE EXCEPT 3 CENTS ON LETTERS CARRIED OUT BY THAT LINE, IS RECEIVED BY THE UNITED STATES.

INFORMATION TO POSTMASTERS. Every Postmaster whose office yields to the Government, over \$25 per quarter, is entitled to post office balances for weighing letters.

WHERE A POSTMASTER WHO IS ENTITLED TO THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE, RECEIVES LETTERS MAILED AT OTHER OFFICES AND CHARGED WITH POSTAGE, HE IS TO ENTER THE SAID LETTERS AS USUAL, AND MARK THE AMOUNT OF POSTAGE AS "OVERCHARGE" IN THE FOURTH COLUMN OF "MAILS RECEIVED."

WHEN A POSTMASTER IS ENTITLED TO PAY FOR NIGHT SERVICE, HE SHOULD ALWAYS SEND CERTIFICATE OF THE FACT, WITHIN THE NEXT MORNING, TO THE POST OFFICE. When postmasters have not the latest tabular lists of post offices, and the latest printed regulations, they should apply for them. They cannot perform their duty understandingly without them.

POSTMASTERS ARE TO BE PROVIDED WITH ALL TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS, HANDBILLS AND CIRCULARS. It is not lawful for mail carriers to carry letters out of the mail, whether sealed or unsealed.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE. The first session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 6th inst. of January next. The following are the names of the faculty:

Rev. A. B. Smith, President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
Charles H. Judson, A. M., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.
K. B. Blake, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science.
Miss Warren, Female Assistant and Teacher of the French Language.
Carl W. Petersilia, Professor of Music.

COL. GEORGE D. BOGGS, STEWARD OF SOME OF THE OFFICERS, AND FROM OUR OWN KNOWLEDGE OF SOME OF THE OFFICERS, AND FROM THE REPUTATION THAT ALL OF THEM BEAR, WE HAVE NO HESITATION IN RECOMMENDING THE CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE TO ALL PARENTS AS A PROPER PLACE AT WHICH TO GIVE THE DAUGHTERS OF OUR LAND THE RIGHT KIND OF AN EDUCATION TO ENABLE THEM TO FILL AN EXALTED LIFE IN WHICH THEY MAY PLEASE GOD TO PLACE THEM.

THE LOCATION OF THE COLLEGE, BOTH AS TO HEALTH AND BEAUTY, WILL BEAR A FAVORABLE COMPARISON, WITH ANY INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE COUNTRY. IT IS SITUATED ON THE STAGE ROAD LEADING FROM CHERRY TO SALISBURY, TEN MILES ABOVE WADESBORO, NEAR TYSON'S MILL, AND IS A PLACE OF RESORT FOR SEVERAL YEARS BY PERSONS IN QUEST OF HEALTH. THE PLACE, NATURALLY BEAUTIFUL, IS BEING MADE MORE SO BY THE ERECTION OF SEVERAL RESIDENCES. MORE BUILDINGS ARE ABOUT TO BE ERECTED; SO THAT THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT BUT THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE COLLEGE WILL SOON BECOME ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLACES IN THE RANGE OF OUR KNOWLEDGE, AS WELL ON ACCOUNT OF HEALTH, AS FOR FACILITIES FOR EDUCATION, AND FOR REFINED AND ELEGANT SOCIETY.

WADSWORTH ARGUS.

SPAIN AND CUBA. The International, of Madrid, gives a statement of the Spanish naval force which is intended to occupy the Havana station for the protection of Cuba. It is composed of the Soberano, seventy-four; the frigates Esperanza and Perla, of forty-two guns; and the Cortes, of thirty-two guns; the sloop-of-war Colon, of sixteen guns; the brigantine Habana, of sixteen guns; the schooner Villaverde, counting together seventy-six guns; the schooner Habana, five luggers, carrying one cannon each; and five steamers, two of six guns and 350 horse power, two of five guns and 160 horse power, and two of four guns and 100 horse power—composing a total of twenty-three vessels and 356 guns. In addition to these there is a strong addition to the land forces already collected at Cadiz, and ready to sail.

THE CORPS. Accounts from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, vary somewhat in their estimate of the deficiency of the Cotton crop. In Eastern Alabama and Western Georgia, it will fall short of an average, both as to Cotton and Corn, whilst that portion of Mississippi shipping to Mobile will, it is said, make more than last year. In other portions of Mississippi only